

BOMB PROOF HOLD- ENGLISH ART GELS TO ALL NAVAL BASES

National Gallery Sends Priceless Paintings to Places of Safety.

DEALERS ALSO GUARD AGAINST THE ZEPPELINS

Alfred de Rothschild Stretches Wire Netting Over His London House for Protection.

Calcutta to The Star and the New York Times.
LONDON, October 24.—Following the example of some of the great continental art galleries, the National Gallery here has taken precautions to safeguard from damage or destruction by bombs its most valuable paintings. An official of the gallery today informed a New York Times correspondent that 250 paintings had been removed from their usual places in the gallery. The value of these paintings cannot be computed. Some others still in the gallery may be moved later should occasion arise.

It also learned that a number of art dealers here have removed valuable works of art from their galleries to bomb-proof places. They in turn say that numerous persons possessing priceless collections of pictures take on similar measures of precaution.

Priceless Pictures Removed.
Some of the pictures removed from the walls of the National Gallery are Raphael's "Madonna degli Angeli," and "St. Catherine of Alexandria," Velasquez's "Venus and Cupid," which was badly damaged some months ago by a suffragette, and the same master's portrait of the Spanish admiral, "Peder Peder," and "Portrait of a Man," Rembrandt's portrait of himself, Murillo's "St. John and the Lamb," and "Holy Family," and "Portrait of a Tailor," the "Ambassadors," by Holbein, and the same master's portrait of Christina, Duchess of Milan. The last named picture is valued at \$400,000.

Other pictures removed are Giovanni Bellini's portrait of himself, and "The Ambassadors," by Holbein, and the same master's portrait of Christina, Duchess of Milan. The last named picture is valued at \$400,000.

The removal of so many paintings has left large vacancies in the galleries. In a number of rooms are seen only a few small paintings. In each room there is a large galvanised iron cage which will be used in case of fire from bombs.

Americans Watch Preparations.
The interest of hundreds of visitors today centered more in the precautionary measures against Zeppelins than in the works of art themselves. The throng included some Americans, who were of the opinion that the precautions against Zeppelins were being taken in the greatest possible haste.

CELEBRATION ABANDONED
BY BALAKLAVA SURVIVORS
LONDON, October 24.—Balaklava day, the sixtieth anniversary of the charge of the Light Brigade, falls on Sunday. For the first time in many years there will be no celebration in London.

Two officers and eleven men are left of the 600. Eight of the men are supported by the fund raised during Queen Victoria's jubilee in 1897.

CHINA AND JAPAN CLASH
OVER GERMAN DESTROYER S-90
PEKING, October 24.—Hostile incidents between the Chinese and Japanese continue. The Chinese government is still protesting against the presence of Japanese forces in China, but restrains its soldiers from any overt acts.

The latest protest concerns the Japanese seizure of the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90. This vessel, after having sunk the Japanese cruiser Takachiho, was run up on the Chinese coast at a point sixty miles to the south of Tientsin. The Chinese authorities took possession of her, but the Japanese came alongside and drove the Chinese away.

WOUNDED CHOKE GERMAN HOSPITALS,
SAYS BERLIN NEWSPAPER MAN
Special Dispatch to The Star.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 24.—Prof. Albert Morgenroth, who left this city three years ago to work on a Berlin newspaper, returned on the Rynand today. He told a graphic narrative of present conditions in a hospital in Plauen for three weeks suffering from a charge of buckshot which had been fired into his back by a Belgian sniper while he was returning from a trip to Liege and Namur as war correspondent for a German newspaper.

He said that the German soldiers, he said, had been told of the atrocities committed by the German soldiers. He said he had seen many instances of German children in their arms and playing with them, while the German soldiers tried to kill them.

CANADIAN TROOPS GUARD SUEZ;
EGYPTIAN LOAN PERTURBS PORTE
LONDON, October 24.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that the following message has been received at Berlin from Constantinople:

"According to news received from well informed quarters in Constantinople the British government, during the last few days, has sent numerous Canadian troops to Egypt. Fourteen thousand men have been stationed along the Suez canal. The greater part of the Indian troops landed in Egypt a short time ago were withdrawn as they proved unreliable."

CHARGING GERMANS LESS EXCITING
THAN PIG-STICKING, SAY INDIANS
Special Cablegram to The Star and New York Times.
LONDON, October 24.—The following account of the first charge of Indian cavalry in European warfare is given by an English soldier, invalided home:

"It happened one day when the enemy had been pressing us hard along the line. Just when they were half way toward our trenches the East Indians, who had arrived the day before and were anxious to get into it, were brought up. Fine fellows they looked as they passed us on their fine chargers."

BRITISH RED CROSS AND BOY SCOUTS CARE FOR WOUNDED BELGIANS ON ARRIVAL AT FOLKESTONE.

BRITISH RED CROSS AND BOY SCOUTS CARE FOR WOUNDED BELGIANS ON ARRIVAL AT FOLKESTONE.



A BELGIAN OFFICER, WOUNDED IN THE DEFENSE OF ANTWERP, ARRIVING AT FOLKESTONE IN CHARGE OF AN ENGLISH RED CROSS NURSE AND A BOY SCOUT. THE BOY SCOUTS ARE LENDING VALUABLE AID TO THE RED CROSS NURSES WHO MEET THE WOUNDED ON THEIR ARRIVAL ON BRITISH SOIL.

DESTROYERS TO CONVOY BIG GERMAN STEAMSHIP

Capt. Polack Here to Talk Over Journey of Kronprinzessin Cecelie to Boston.

Arrangements have been made for the conveying of the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecelie from Bar Harbor, Me., to a safer harbor in the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., this week, by two United States destroyers. Bel- gigerent cruisers in the vicinity are to be notified that the Cecelie is in the custody of the United States courts.

Capt. Polack of the German vessel, which has been interned at Bar Harbor since her dash back to safety in the Atlantic, after having been in sight of European shores, conferred with Navy Department officials yesterday about the course his ship is to take while being transferred to Boston for the winter.

Chief Polack is responsible for the navigation of his ship during the journey. It was explained by Acting Secretary of the Navy that the escort of American warships is intended to cover the international aspects of the status of the German steamer interned for the war.

Reasons for Convey.
Warships of the United States will accompany the Kronprinzessin Cecelie for two reasons: First, to assure the belligerent nations at enmity with Germany that the vessel will not be allowed to escape from the jurisdiction of the United States; and, second, that any British or French warship that might challenge the steamer during her voyage may be advised of the guarantees by their governments, and also notified that the vessel is in the custody of the American government.

Only in a short stretch of seven miles will the Cecelie be outside of the three-mile limit and out of the jurisdiction of the United States. Should any enterprising commander of a German cruiser, at this point, approach to make effort to force the Kronprinzessin Cecelie of American supervision in the high seas, it is suggested that the sensible position to be reached. Any attempt of French or British ships to disregard the guarantees of their governments given to the United States government would likewise be frustrated.

Crew to Be Cared For.
The prospective internment of the Kronprinzessin Cecelie during the winter months of her German crew will be left stranded in that city. This also means a duty for the Sailors' Haven, in Charlestown, to extend to them their protection, and help find them work.

The Sailors' Haven has been working since the European war started. Men from the Mantlo of the Red Star line, from the America and the Cincinnati of the Hamburg-American line, interned at Boston, were provided with temporary homes in the Charlestown haven and provision made for their immediate future.

German citizens of Boston were not forward in providing work to prevent their fellow-countrymen from becoming paupers. The Sailors' Haven evolved the plan to provide homes and occupations for them in the rural section. Clergymen of many faiths with rural charges found work for them on the farms of their vicinity.

The German citizens of Boston, and the Willard, already in port at Boston, will provide a large contingent to be cared for.

HEAD OF AFRICAN REVOLT
NOT ALLOWED TO SUBMIT
Offer of Maritz to Surrender With Force of 1,000 Ignored by British.

LONDON, October 24.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Cape Town, Union of South Africa, says: "The force led by Lieut. Col. Maritz (the head of the rebellion in British South Africa) is understood to consist of about 1,000 rebels besides seventy or eighty German gunners, who have a new Maxim and a couple of field guns. Maritz endeavored to retire into South-west Africa, but found his retreat cut off by a strong force of English and Dutch."

It is understood that Maritz sent an offer to surrender if his followers were granted free pardon and the Germans allowed to return to their own territory. No notice was taken of his message.

It is unofficially reported that four rebel officers, who surrendered, were court-martialed and sentenced to death. The sentences were referred to Pretoria for confirmation.

PROSPERITY
The non-advertising merchant may use the columns of The Star and prosper, as all of the most progressive merchants are now doing.

A year's contract, handled by a competent advertising man, will produce the results.

WEEKLY CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

1914.
Saturday, October 17.....68,869
Sunday, October 18.....52,353
Monday, October 19.....68,765
Tuesday, October 20.....69,478
Wednesday, October 21.....69,813
Thursday, October 22.....69,733
Friday, October 23.....69,600

AFFIDAVIT.
I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING AND SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ended October 23, 1914—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers—and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or do not remain in the office unsold, except in the case of papers returned to the office by subscribers, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received.

FLEMING NEWBOLD,
Business Manager,
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.
District of Columbia, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1914.
(Seal.)
E. E. RAMEY,
Notary Public.

FOOD FOR BELGIANS
SENT BY AMERICANS
2,500 Tons, Valued at \$250,-
000, Allowed to Proceed by
British Government.

CHARLEROI DELEGATION
RECITES TERRIBLE STRAITS
Thousands With Nothing to Eat,
Germans Needing Supplies
for Themselves.

LONDON, October 24, 5:40 p.m.—As a result of the urgent representations made to the foreign office this afternoon by W. H. Page, the American ambassador, the British government has given permission for raising the existing embargo on foodstuffs to the extent of allowing ships to depart for Holland with a quarter of a million dollars' worth of food purchased by the American committee for the relief of Belgium.

Every effort will be made to hasten the dispatch of this cargo. The slowness of land transportation means that it probably will be ten days before the food reaches its destination.

The care of the foreign office to give permission for this is due to a misunderstanding between the board of trade and the Belgian minister in London, who was under impression that the board had granted permission for him to send relief to his countrymen.

FOOD FOR BELGIANS SENT BY AMERICANS 2,500 Tons, Valued at \$250,- 000, Allowed to Proceed by British Government.

CHARLEROI DELEGATION
RECITES TERRIBLE STRAITS
Thousands With Nothing to Eat,
Germans Needing Supplies
for Themselves.

LONDON, October 24, 5:40 p.m.—As a result of the urgent representations made to the foreign office this afternoon by W. H. Page, the American ambassador, the British government has given permission for raising the existing embargo on foodstuffs to the extent of allowing ships to depart for Holland with a quarter of a million dollars' worth of food purchased by the American committee for the relief of Belgium.

Every effort will be made to hasten the dispatch of this cargo. The slowness of land transportation means that it probably will be ten days before the food reaches its destination.

The care of the foreign office to give permission for this is due to a misunderstanding between the board of trade and the Belgian minister in London, who was under impression that the board had granted permission for him to send relief to his countrymen.

First Shipment Tuesday.
The first shipment of 2,500 tons of food to Holland for the relief of the Belgians will leave London Tuesday by the Dutch steamer Iris, one of five vessels which the American relief committee has chartered. The cargo will consist principally of wheat, rice, beans and peas.

Messrs. Shaler, Lucey and Bell of the American committee will accompany the steamer. The committee has offered his yacht Erin to the committee for use as a transport.

Emile Devereux, burgomaster of Charleroi, arrived in London today and presented to the American committee a formal statement of conditions in the Charleroi district of Belgium. According to the statement 600,000 people are in want of food, within a radius of fifteen miles of Charleroi, are being fed by organized relief. Food supplies are almost exhausted.

The Charleroi delegation, in the written statement presented, which it recited to the committee, said that the situation was desperate. It said that while speaking officially only for the province of Hainaut, "we know that the same conditions exist in all the other provinces of Belgium, and we can state from bitter experience the position of our own district."

No Food Produced.
Continuing, the statement says that the population of Hainaut numbers 1,250,000 persons, and that the province has an industrial district, including agriculture, and requiring that 80 per cent of its food supply must be imported. This district was occupied by the Germans early in the war, and at the time there were only small stocks of foodstuffs on hand.

The German army imposed taxes to be paid in kind. They took 220 tons of wheat, forty tons of bread and large quantities of coffee, sugar and similar articles. These levies continued until September 6.

The German government, Marshal von der Goltz, declared that the province was in a state of famine. He said that the province was in a state of famine. He said that the province was in a state of famine.

Food Only for Germans.
"On October 13 the civil government of Brussels officially informed us that the week ending today was the last one during which we could obtain any supplies. He further informed us that the German government had decided to take over the food supplies of Belgium for their own people and that, with the exhaustion of the food supplies of Belgium they could do nothing whatever for us."

We applied to the Dutch government through the Belgian minister, but were informed that the Dutch government had no supplies for her own needs.

We then came to England to join with Messrs. Franquet, Baron and Lamber, in an appeal to your countrymen to assist us in our great need.

"At the outbreak of the war, in the name of cross-country supplies in the Charleroi district. Since then we have allowed our people to starve. We have purchased from shops authorized by the municipality foodstuffs at the rate of half a pound per head and one pound of potatoes per head."

"We have established upward of 100 soup kitchens and relief stations in the Charleroi district. We are endeavoring to issue rations on the above basis through these stations to upward of 500,000 people out of a total of 600,000 inhabitants."

"Latterly we have only been able to make bread allowances on our rationing in the week. We can continue supplying potatoes for another month."

"The industries of our district are paralyzed. Our workshops are closed and our money is exhausted. In the whole province at least 800,000 people must now starve to death. The rest of the population still have resources with which they could purchase food, if food were available."

Charity Requirements Big.
"If we allow these people half a pound of bread and one pound of potatoes per day, for charity requirements, alone we shall require 4,000 tons of cereals and 12,000 tons of potatoes per month. We will require nearly as much more to supply those who are able and willing to pay."

"Although we can sell part of the food supply, payment thereof is a matter of great difficulty, owing to the disappearance of gold. We trade alone in municipal notes, which are of little value."

The statement concluded with these words: "Our people initiated no war: our army has done its best to defend us against overwhelming forces; our people are now on the verge of starvation through circumstances of war. Our friendly neighbors, the Dutch, English and Belgians, are debarred from giving the assistance they otherwise would gladly provide."

"We feel that we shall not appeal to the American people in vain."

MARITZ'S FORCES BEATEN
IN SOUTH AFRICAN FIGHT
LONDON, October 24 (10:55 p.m.).—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town says that in a battle October 22 a defeat was administered to the forces of Lieut. Col. Maritz.

Four of Maritz's officers were captured, one of the prisoners being Count von Schirer.

WAR OBSERVER TO LECTURE.
Prof. N. M. Hopkins of Red Cross at Belasco Today.

Prof. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, one of the first to see Red Cross field service when the war broke out, and who was in the thick of the old world conflict for more than a month, will lecture at the Belasco Theater this afternoon at 4:40 o'clock for the benefit of destitute women and children of Belgium.

Prof. Hopkins, despite his Red Cross credentials, was arrested many times. He brought back to this country the last of a soldier he had seen killed in battle.

He will tell of actual scenes he witnessed and will illustrate his talk with lantern slides depicting incidents of mobilization as well as of actual battle.

GOV. GLYNN POINTS TO HIS BREAK
WITH PARTY WHEN HUGHES
WAS GOVERNOR.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.
Special Dispatch to The Star.
NEW YORK, October 24.—The democrats are so hard up in this present stage of the campaign that they are drawing upon republican prestige. It would indeed seem to be a parlous situation when a democratic candidate for governor has to refer to the fact that he supported republican policies.

I am referring to this to show what a queer political proposition it is, and it is a queer one. Old political landmarks are gone, the channel buoys have disappeared, and the lights on the shore have been removed.

Gov. Glynn falls back upon his support of Gov. Hughes, now associate of the United States Supreme Court of the United States, to show that he is not, as he is charged by Sulzer and by Roosevelt, a tool of Tammany.

"While" was controller Charles E. Hughes, the great republican governor and my personal friend, began his fight for direct primaries. Now, mind you, Hughes was a republican governor.

Breaks Away From Leaders.
"I was controller and a democrat, and yet in that fight for direct primaries I broke away from the leaders of my party and in my newspaper, on the stump and in social gatherings I stood with Charles E. Hughes and fought for direct primaries to nominate the candidates of this state."

"It was my good fortune to urge the passage and sign the law that made possible the direct primary in this state. Denied the nomination three times in convention, I won it in the first direct primary that New York state ever had."

Miss Democracy is still calling upon her big brother, the national administration, to help her out. The democratic managers have given out the text of a telegram sent by Secretary McAdoo to Gov. Glynn.

McAdoo's Message.
"I received yesterday your invitation to speak with you tonight at Binghamton. I greatly regret that an extreme pressure of official duties in Washington prevents my being with you. I unite with you heartily in your appeal to our fellow-citizens of Binghamton. Not only should all democrats who participated in the primaries unite with you at the Binghamton well wishers of the national administration should aid you to the extent of their power."

The democrats are making out that they are rather sharply scored. Some of the wealthy men around here, who are in dread of being appealed to for money, are crying wolf in order to raise money. The hat passers are down in the financial district every day. Bad to relate, most of them are receiving the reply, "Let Wilson do it."

Mr. Urdiqui was called upon by Gen. Carranza to resign, but in a published statement declared he took orders from the convention and that Carranza adherents here of having expressed himself too freely in admiration of Gen. Villa.

The American consul at Durango reported that telegraphic and mail communication with the Tepic district has been interrupted. Advice has also come to the State Department that the time for the withdrawal of American troops from the Tepic district, which contains the Tampico oil fields, has been extended until November 29, 1914.

PREPARE FOR SIEGE.
Ground About Agua Prieta Is Mined.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., October 24.—Siege preparations continue at Agua Prieta. Sonora, just across the border, without regard to the truce declared at Naco between the garrison and the investing Maytorena forces.

The ground beyond the outer trenches at Agua Prieta has been mined, and head-wind entanglements, carrying a high-tension current, have been placed about the besieged town.

The Maytorena forces, under command of Col. Reynosa, have retired, but the garrison has refused to accept their terms of surrender.

Although the forces here are under the command of the two opposing leaders at Naco, the truce there has not so far been extended here. Reports from Naco say that the Hill soldiers are deserting as rapidly as they are turned back to him by the border patrol there.

CONVENTION TAKES RECESS.
Action in Issuing Orders May Lead to Complications.

MEXICO CITY, October 24.—An official report here today said that the Aguascalientes convention has recessed temporarily, pending the arrival of the Zapatista delegates. Apparently reliable reports indicate that the convention has issued orders to several military men, and that this action is looked upon as offensive by Carranza, who has threatened to suspend the orders unless issued by himself.

SAYS THE JAPANESE
TAKE A SMALL PRIZE
Honolulu Dispatch Reports Capture of a Steam Schooner by Battleship.

HONOLULU, T. H., October 24.—In sight of the harbor, the Japanese battleship Hizen captured today a small German steam schooner, the Kongo, which was bound for Honolulu, and accompanied by the Japanese battleship Hizen. The Kongo was captured by the Hizen, which has at no time entered the territorial waters, and it was not possible to learn the prize's name.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 24.—Cable advice to the chamber of commerce report that the Japanese cruiser Hizen's prize, taken off Honolulu, is the German South sea trader Aelous of Bremen, a steam schooner with a gross tonnage of 605 tons.

Japanese Cruisers Near F.R.O.
The Japanese battleship cruiser Kongo and the Japanese armored cruiser Asama are standing off and on outside the heads of San Francisco harbor, just below the horizon. The Toyko Kisen Kaisha liner Shinyo Maru, which arrived here today from Yokohama and had been ordered to leave the harbor, had been conveyed all the way across the Pacific by two warships, and that, all Japan, had been ordered to leave the harbor to guard the lanes of trade between the American Pacific coast and the Orient.

Movements Kept Secret.
Cable dispatches from Honolulu reported on the arrival of the Shinyo Maru that the Kongo and the Asama were standing off and on outside the heads of San Francisco harbor, just below the horizon. The Toyko Kisen Kaisha liner Shinyo Maru, which arrived here today from Yokohama and had been ordered to leave the harbor, had been conveyed all the way across the Pacific by two warships, and that, all Japan, had been ordered to leave the harbor to guard the lanes of trade between the American Pacific coast and the Orient.

The Shinyo Maru brought \$1,000,000 worth of goods from Japan, and had made a fine prize for a German cruiser.